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...N, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1873. NO. 114.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

...OVERNOR'S INAUGURATION

...IE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

...ection of United States Senator.

...n. Simon Cameron Re-elected, Receiving Seventy-Seven Votes Against Fifty-two for the Opposition.

...cial to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1873.

...augration day opened with a drizzling ...n. All night long delegations from various ...ts of the State, accompanied by bands of ...sic, kept the usually quiet city of Harris...g in a continued state of excitement. But ...le sleep was had at any of the hotels, from ... noise of arriving delegations. The Court ...se and Capitol buildings were filled with ...ople who were compelled to sleep on the ...rs.

...t eight o'clock the various military organi...ions began to form, all under command of ...lonel Frevost, of Philadelphia. The affair ...med late. At twelve o'clock the ...mmittee from the House, con...ting of Mr. J. B. Lawson, of Clarion, ... Mr. J. C. Newmeyer, of Allegheny, ...orted Speaker Anderson, of the Senate, to ... main stand in front of the Capitol. It was ... o'clock before "Hail to the chief," from ... Marine Band of Washington, an...unced the approach of the escort, ...on reaching the Capitol grounds Governor Geary walked arm in arm with ... Governor elect Hartranft, flanked by Sena... Elisha W. Davis and George Handy Smith, Philadelphia, with Col. Amos C. Noyes, of ...nton, and Mr. S. J. Wainwright, of Alleg...ny.

...pon reaching the main stand Senator Davis ...nounced the orders. Rev. Charles A. Holmes, Allegheny City, then offered a prayer for the ...e authorities, *begging blessings on all names*, that all men's *good* might be each man's ...e. The Secretary of the Senate, Randall Re..., then stepped forward and read the follow... certificate of election:

We, the Speaker of the Senate and ...aker of the House of Representatives of the ...mmonwealth of Pennsylvania, do certify ...t the Speaker of the Senate did, on the 16th ...y of January, A. D. 1873, in the hall of the ...use of Representatives, in the seat ... the Capitol, open the returns of ... election for Governor of this ...mmonwealth, and publish the same in the ...sence of both Houses of the Legislature, ...formably to the Constitution of said Com...nwealth, and that upon counting the votes ... a teller appointed on the part of each ...use, it appeared that John F. Hartranft had ...e highest number of votes; whereupon, the ...d John F. Hartranft was declared to have ...en duly elected Governor of the Commonwealth. In testimony whereof we have hereto set our hands and seals, the day and ...ar above written.

GEORGE K. ANDERSON, Speaker of the Senate,
WILLIAM H. KLEIBER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Speaker Anderson then came to the front ...th a small Bible and placed the same in the ...nds of the Governor-elect, and recited the ...ficial oath.

The Inaugural Address.

The crowd cheered for Governor Hartranft, ...o then delivered his inaugural, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives and Fellow Citizens: Permit me, ...rough you, to tender my heartfelt thanks to ... people of this Commonwealth for their ...rtesy in selecting me as Chief Magis...ate. In obedience to law I have appeared ...fore you to pledge my fidelity to the Constitution. Its obligations and the responsibilities ...mposes are, I fully realized. In the ...ministration of public affairs it is my earnest ...ayer that I may be guided by Divine wis...m, and that all my actions may reflect the ...ople's will.

My predecessor presented in his annual ...essage his recommendations and much valu...le information, so fully and so well, that it ...pears unnecessary to enter into details. My ...ews are in accord with the general policy of ...e State administration for the past few years, ...ough I believe some changes might be for ...e public good, and to these I shall briefly ...lude.

STATE FINANCES—TAXATION.

Having been closely connected with the ...nances of the State since 1869, I speak knowingly when I say the revenues have been faithfully collected, extravagant appropriations ...ave been avoided, taxation has been equalized by the repeal of the most burdensome ...xes; and by strict economy and good management the public debt has been largely reduced. The policy of paying off the entire ...debtedness of the State is, I believe, fully ...dorsed by the taxpayers, and it shall be my ...t to adhere to that policy. The public debt, ...owever, decreasing while the revenues are ...creasing, it occurs to me that a further reduction of the latter should be made during the current session.

The increase in the value of our real estate ...d the product of our manufactures, the ...eady development of our resources, and the ...xpansion of our railway system is rapidly encircling our people. If we measure the aggregate of our wealth and its growth upon the basis of our late census, we can readily understand how a lighter tax imposed upon the present taxed property will meet all our necessities. There will remain ample funds for the liquidation of our debt, and give a decided impulse to the useful enterprises thus relieved.

INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

I sincerely trust, however, that in any attempt to lessen the burdens of taxation, the Legislature will exercise a wise discretion, and properly discriminate in favor of our industrial interests. In every part of this Commonwealth are found rich deposits of mineral. To make them available and productive should be our earnest aim, and shall receive a large share of my attention. It can alone be done by the intelligent employment of labor and capital. This is a subject of great interest, and can best be served by first providing the highest possible knowledge of the character and location of the most valuable minerals. Labor can be made inviting by making it remunerative. Its remuneration must depend largely upon the means of protection accorded by Congress to our home industries, a question which may safely be committed to our representatives in the National Legislature. Capital is the water of the wheel and should be abundant, and the rates of interest easy for active and wholesome enterprise, and whatever legislation will best serve this end should receive general support. Money will always seek the highest rates, the security being the same, and for that reason it now gravitates to neighboring States where the legal rates are higher than our own. If we cannot remove the restriction and make money as free as any other commodity, at least, let us permit the same rate as allowed by other States, and thereby retain it within our own borders.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

It will be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to have a watchful care over the school system of our State. No part of our governmental policy should command the employment of more wisdom than that which is to promote the instruction of our youth. It is a source of pride and satisfaction that our people contribute so freely to an object so worthy as our schools. And the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools must convince every reader of the happy result accruing from the judicious management of our educational system. But while the doors of the schools are opened wide to everyone, it is sad to think that there are 23,000 children in the State who do not, or are not permitted by the necessities of their parents or otherwise, to attend and receive the blessed privileges of these schools. This is a matter of grave import, and exacts of us all, people and Legislature, alike earnest and thoughtful consideration.

THE ORPHANS OF SOLDIERS.

In this connection, let me say a word in regard to a subject that has often engaged my thoughts, and to which I invoke the attention of our law-makers. No part of our system of education has received so universal commendation as that which is embraced in the circle of instruction of those who were orphaned by the casualties of war. The helpless condition of these little ones touchingly appealed to the hearts of our people, and the response was the establishment of the orphan schools that are now the pride of our State. But in rescuing these children from destruction and providing for their education they have attained the age of sixteen years, have we filled the measure of our duty to them? Thrown out into the world to battle with life's trials at an age peculiarly dangerous to youth, does not common humanity require that the state should maintain its guardianship to these children until their habits are somewhat settled, and they have acquired the means to earn their own livelihood? The establishment of industrial schools, wherein useful trades may be taught, seems to promise the easiest and best solution of this problem.

THE STATE MILITIA.

It is highly important that in times of insurrection and riot there should be at command a good and sufficient force of militia to assist the civil powers to protect property and maintain its authority. To create such a force it seems absolutely necessary that the State must extend its aid in a more substantial way to those who enlist in her service. The fines for the non-performance of militia duty are obnoxious to many of our best citizens, and yield at best but a slender revenue, and that, too, on a wrong basis, for property and not the individual should be taxed. The military should be well distributed throughout the State, and the number of companies limited, and within the limit, to make them efficient, every company accepted, when found to be up to the proper standard of numbers, drill, and discipline, should receive direct from the public treasury at least $500 per annum.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

The fire and life insurance companies are trying to secure uniform legislation in all the States, and the States having a large home interest in insurance have been the first to adopt that principle. To impose heavy fees and taxes upon insurance companies incorporated in other States and doing business in this, resorts upon the home companies by reason of the reciprocal laws of those States. If it is deemed desirable to protect and foster the home insurance interest, already too long neglected, let uniform laws be enated. To me it seems this interest is of sufficient importance to warrant the temporary loss of a portion of the revenue now received from the foreign companies. The revenue from our own companies will increase by reason of their enlarged business, and we will thus be compensated for such loss.

THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

The necessity for immediate action on the part of our people to insure the success of the Centennial Exhibition must be realized by every thinking man. Its failure will be to our lasting shame, its success must redound to the honor and permanent benefit of the Commonwealth. Located in our metropolis, which is fast moving to the front of the manufacturing cities of the world, affording an opportunity to display the products and resources of our States, and opening to foreigners new channels of information as to our character and enterprise, it certainly is the imperative duty of every citizen who loves his State to lend his countenance and support to this great exhibition. The dignity and good name of the Commonwealth are at stake. Let us not forget these by a lack of public spirit or by mistaken economy. Any proper place the Legislature may see fit to adopt to aid this national undertaking shall receive the hearty concurrence of the Executive.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The subject of constitutional reform is now occupying a large space of public attention; opinions are various as to its propriety or necessity, as the views of men are conservative or progressive. There is now, however, in session in Philadelphia a Convention of respectable and honorable gentlemen, chosen by the people to revise the Constitution. To these gentlemen we can confidently refer the question of constitutional reform, in the belief that out of their combined integrity and wisdom will spring such measures as will best conduce to the safety, happiness and prosperity of our people.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION EVIL.

There is one foremost and growing evil, however, to which by my oath as your Executive, and my sense of duty as a citizen, I am constrained to ask your special attention. I refer to special legislation, or the abuse of legislative power to further particular local and private ends to the exclusion of public business. I cannot condemn this evil in language too strong, and it seems but the part of common sense that some positive restriction be put upon legislation that will confine it to public objects and make its enactments uniform and general.

THE PARDONING POWER.

There is another subject to which I may be permitted to advert, because it concerns one of my most important functions. I refer to the pardoning power. The views I have at various times advanced within the discretion and the conscience of the Executive, and when we consider the importunities of the friends of a condemned man and their natural inclination to use every influence to obtain a pardon, it must be conceded that this power is a trying and dangerous one with which to invest any one man. Any provision that would relieve the conscience and divide the responsibility of the exercise of this power must surely commend itself to the good sense of our people.

THE SINKING FUND.

There is a popular demand, too, that the sinking fund, containing bonds that represent the proceeds of the sale of public works, and which are applicable alone to the payment of the public debt, shall be kept sacred for the purpose to which it is dedicated, and that the safeguards of this fund be made so strong as to protect it from every encroachment, however ingeniously planned or specially supported. To this demand the Constitutional Convention will doubtless respond, and, for myself, I may be permitted to say no legislation impairing the security of this fund or changing its character shall receive my sanction or approval.

In view of the prospect that the Legislature will, after this session, be divested of its power to legislate for special objects, a popular apprehension is prevailing that interested parties will push their schemes at this juncture, and make extraordinary efforts to control legislation. I deem it but my duty to impress upon the Legislature the necessity of examining with more than ordinary care every measure submitted for their consideration.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Too much credit cannot be accorded to the honorable and humane gentlemen who constitute the Board of Public Charities for their valuable services, gratuitously bestowed, in supervising the manifold and important public trusts the State has confided to their care. I take great pleasure in inviting the attention of the Legislature to the suggestions and work of this excellent board, and shall unite in any plan that will help these gentlemen to accomplish their beneficent designs.

IN CONCLUSION.

We have great cause for thankfulness, my fellow-citizens, when we contemplate the happy and prosperous condition of our country. Recuperating rapidly from the ravage and waste of our great civil war, she is moving forward to a new era of progress and development; and in this march to a higher destiny, in which all the States are united, Pennsylvania should have a place in the van—a position to which she is entitled by the intelligence and character of her citizens, the magnitude of her resources, the extent of her industrial interests and the grand record of her patriotism. To maintain this position for the proud old Commonwealth will be the constant endeavor of your Executive; and to strengthen his arm and enlarge his understanding he asks the support and counsel of all good citizens, and humbly implores the aid and guidance of Him who is the Supreme Ruler.

Every conceivable place was occupied by anxious spectators during the entire ceremony. Speaker Anderson's family, with that of Governor Hartranft's, occupied one of the Senate windows. The Governor's father was on the stand. The storm of rain and sleet which prevailed all day kept many within who had come a distance to witness the inauguration. The committee to escort the Governor from the Locust to the Capitol and back to the Executive Mansion, consisted of Mr. Wainwright, of Allegheny, Smith, of Fayette, Noyes, of Clinton, Handy Smith, of Philadelphia, together with Senators Davis, Strang, White and Petriken.

The Senate and House Assemble.

After the ceremonies both Houses met and immediately adjourned to meet at three o'clock, when the vote on United States Senator would be taken in each House separately, and to-morrow (Wednesday) the journals read in joint convention and certificates signed.

The Democratic caucus for United States Senator was held at eleven o'clock this morning. Hon. W. A. Wallace was nominated on the first ballot. Hendrick B. Wright got two votes, viz.: Brockway, of Columbia, and Senator Collins, of Luzerne. Henry M. Phillips received one vote, that of Representative Samuel Daley, of Philadelphia.

Vote on United States Senator.

Both Houses met promptly at three o'clock. The various committees on the inauguration reported that they had officially attended to their duties. The fact was noted on the journals, and amid breathless attention from the crowded galleries, the hall was opened for the election of a United States Senator from Pennsylvania. The first name called was that of Adam Albright, who voted in a loud voice for Simon Cameron then Allison, of Washington, for Simon Cameron. Next came Jesse Amerman, who voted for William A. Wallace. And so they went through the long list of one hundred names, Cameron received fifty-nine votes and Wallace thirty seven—a strict party vote, with the exception of John Wilson, of Philadelphia, Independent, who voted for Wallace.

In the Senate McClure voted for Thomas M. Marshal, the other Senators Cameron or Wallace. Thus closed the business of the day, which has been indeed an exciting one.

The National Prison Association.

BALTIMORE, January 21.—The second session of the National Prison Association of the United States convened this evening in the Masonic Temple. Horatio Seymour called the meeting to order. Delegates are here from many States. After prayer Mr. Seymour made an eloquent address, at the conclusion of which various committees were appointed. An address welcome to the delegates was made by Isaac D. Jones. Hon. M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, delivered an earnest and able address, treating in a masterly manner of the causes of crime, criminals, prison discipline, reform in prison government and penal legislation. Rev. Dr. Wines announced that to get through the business by Friday evening next, it would be necessary to have three daily sessions. Adjourned until to-morrow.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, in session at Louisville, reviewed a grand uniform parade of the Order yesterday, and attended an elegant banquet given in their honor. About five hundred Knights were in the procession. W. A. Cotter, of Newport, Ky., was elected Grand Chancellor for the ensuing year.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Illinois Knights of Pythias convened at Chicago yesterday. Seventeen Lodges were represented. The Order is in a very flourishing condition, showing an increase of ten subordinate Lodges, making a total of thirty-two.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Monday's Proceedings—Communication from the Auditor General—The Election Day Question Further Discussed.

A communication was received from Auditor General Allen, in response to a resolution of the Convention desiring certain information, viz.:

First—The amount of capital stock of all the railroads and canal companies organized or doing business in this State; also the amount of indebtedness of said companies.

To this the Auditor General replies by forwarding a copy of the last report on railroads, canals and telegraphs, made to the Legislature under date of February 15, 1872. Any report for 1872, he says, would necessarily be partial and incomplete, as up to the present time not more than one-third of the companies have reported.

Second—The amount of capital stock of all the corporations organized and doing business in this State, other than railroad and canal companies, also the indebtedness of said companies."

Gen. Allen replies thatt it is not possible to give a complete answer to this inquiry until all of the reports have been received, but promises to give the desired information at the earliest day practicable.

Third—The valuation for taxation of the real and personal property in the several counties of the Commonwealth."

To this reply is made as follows: By virtue of an act approved February 23, 1846, real estate was exempted from taxation for State purposes. Since that time no reports have been made to this Department showing the valuation of real estate in the several counties of the Commonwealth. The necessity of such reports has ceased to exist. Enclosed please find a copy of the valuation of personal property of the several counties as fixed by the Board of Revenue Commissioners on the 23d day of March, 1872.

The following proposed resolutions were offered and referred:

By Mr. Howard—That the Committee on Legislation are required to examine and report upon the propriety of prohibiting liens of mechanical and material men in all cases except for work and labor and material used and employed in the construction of new buildings.

By Mr. Bear—Whereas the Christian Church is a divine institution, and her priests and ministers are ordained and set apart for the care of souls; and

Whereas, The duties of political and military officers with the high and holy duties of the ministry

Therefore, All priests and ministers of the gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, are exempt from military duty both in time of war and time of peace, and from the payment of any tax levied for military purposes.

By Mr. Campbell—That the Committee on Railroads consider what are the best means of preventing the immense mining coal monopoly now threatened by the Reading Railroad Company and other corporations, and to effectually prohibit any railroad or canal corporation from ever leasing, purchasing or holding, either directly or indirectly, any coal or mining lands in the commonwealth, or from becoming engaged or interested in either, or carrying on any other business than that of common carriers. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

By Mr. Howard—That the Committee on Legislation are requested to examine and report upon the propriety of prohibiting liens of mechanical and material men in all cases except for work and labor and material used and employed in the construction of new buildings.

The second section of the article reported by the Committee on Suffrage, provided that all ward, city, county and borough election be held on the second Tuesday in February, was taken up.

Mr. Broomall's amendment that the Legislature shall have power to change the day, provided that it be made uniform in any such county or city election.

Mr. Andrews moved to further amend by providing that the day selected shall be at least two months before the general National election. He advocated the right of the county to select its own day for its own local election, but agreed with the original intention of the section proposed, to keep the election of the people of their own local concerns independent of the influence of politicians in State and National conventions—the greatest evil, he believed, which the convention had the power to remedy.

Mr. J. M. Wetherill opposed the amendment of Mr. Broomall. The passage would be a triumph of a principle which the Convention was unquestionably called to destroy, special legislation instead of general. Party nominations—the support of the whole party ticket—had been the cry which had filled municipal offices with corruption, and, if the power be left to the Legislature, the old evils of special legislation would again prevail. One day would be made to suit the interests of politicians and not the people. The municipal elections should be entirely disconnected from other elections, and the difference of time should be at least six months. The matter had been thoroughly discussed in the committee, composed of fifteen members, representing all the interests in the Convention.

Mr. Cuyler expressed his surprise that there should be a difference of opinion upon the principal from the State and Federal elections. The special argument that Federal and State interests were united had been met by the question of misrule and corruption. Convicted thieves and felons had been elected to office in Philadelphia by the power of party alone. Philadelphia has nearly one-quarter of the population of the State, one-fifth of the real estate value of the State, and its municipal legislature acted upon questions vital to the interests of the vast number of people and value of property. It was of all importance to the citizens of a city like this that on their great vital interests we should be permitted to consider them independently of the influence of party. He was in favor of as absolute a partition as it was possible to secure between the municipal and other elections. The amendment of Mr. Broomall virtually left the municipalities to the mercy of the Legislature.

Mr. Broomall declared that he was in favor of a separation between the municipal and the fall election. He accepted the amendment of Mr. Andrews making the day at least four months before the fall election.

Mr. Temple said that he would be borne out by a majority of the respectable citizens of Philadelphia in asserting that men had been elected to high offices in Philadelphia who should have been in the penitentiary, and who only escaped punishment by the technicalities of law. The taxpayers of Philadelphia were not responsible for this, but the professional politicians. It was no unusual thing in this city for men of the worst character to be nominated for office by both parties. And it is notorious that the majority of men elected in Philadelphia to positions of trust for the last twelve years, and to the present incumbent no man would trust them in a business transaction. It is a notorious fact that a member of City Councils, is under indictment for keeping a gambling house. There were good men in City Councils, but every body knew that there were bad ones also. The day for holding elections should be kept from the manufacture of the Legislature, and if the day was not made uniform there would be no need for colonizing to defeat the will of the people. Fair election laws and a uniform day for election would only secure fair and honest elections. He was in favor of the section as originally reported from the committee.

The discussion was continued at length by Messrs. Dallas and Wm. H. Smith in favor of the report of the committee.

The amendment inserting three months was not agreed to.

Adjourned.

CASUALTIES.

Another Victim of Kerosene—Woman Burned to Death and Dwelling Consumed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EAST BRADY'S BEND, PA., January 21.

A kerosene lamp exploded in the hands of Mrs. John Atkinson, this morning, while she was in the cellar. Mrs. Atkinson was alone in the house, with two small children, and was so severely burned that she died in a few hours after the accident occurred. In the excitement she managed to get her children out, and carried them herself to a neighbor's. The house and contents were totally destroyed. Partly insured.

An Old Man Found Dead.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LUCAS, O., January 21, 1873.

Last night about nine o'clock an old man named Henry Zody was found dead about half a mile from Lucas. He had been on a visit to his son, in Indiana, and returned on the eight o'clock train, and was on his way to another son's, about one mile from Lucas, with whom he resides. His body was discovered by his son-in-law, who lives but a few rods from where Mr. Zody was found. It is supposed he died of heart disease or apoplexy. He was about seventy-eight years old, had been an old soldier, and was highly respected by the entire neighborhood.

CRIMES.

Another Homicide in New York City—Unknown Man Fatally Shot.

NEW YORK, January 21.—This evening a man whose name was not ascertained was riding a horse up Chatham square when Michael Nixon, a bill poster, was driving his wagon in an opposite direction. Some words took place between the two men and Nixon drew a revolver and shot the unknown man, causing death in an hour. Nixon was arrested. He says the man struck him with a whalebone and he fired in self defense.

An Engineer of a Locomotive Killed At.

CAIRO, ILL., January 21.—Last night the engineer of the incoming train of the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad was shot at twice by an unknown party in the upper part of the city. One ball struck him in the shoulder, but its force was spent from passing through the woodwork of the cab. He was not hurt. The engineer reports seeing three men who fled after firing the shots. The railroad company offer $500 reward for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties.

Troops Leaving for the Seat of War.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21.—Four companies of United States troops, two artillery, one infantry, and one cavalry, started to the theatre of the Modoc war to-day from this city. The military will take the field as infantry. Total number about three hundred. Intelligence from the scene of battle with the Modocs gives fourteen whites killed and twenty wounded. The troops were obliged to leave their dead on the field. The volunteers will leave in a few days, as their term of service will expire.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Proposed New Syndicate.

NO FURTHER LEGISLATION.

Mr. Boutwell Will Proceed To Dispose of $100,000,000 of Bonds

Revenue Assessors and Assistants Ordered to Close Up Their Affairs.

Repeal of Usury Legislation

Louisiana Senators Elect On Hand.

The Credit Mobilier Investigations.

Senator Patterson Further Explains.

Mr. Brooks Makes a Statement.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1873.

The New Syndicate.

The Committee on Ways and Means decided this morning, by a vote of five to three, to authorize Mr. Dawes to inform Secretary Boutwell that they did not intend at the present time to report any new legislation with reference to the negotiation of bonds of the United States. The vote was a strictly party one, all the Democrats voting against the resolution except Mr. Brooks, who was absent. The Secretary, in consequence of this action, will proceed at once to dispose of one hundred millions on the terms already offered and those on which he has previously syndicate operated. The friends of Jay Cooke & Co. are confident their proposition will be accepted to the exclusion of that from Morton, Bliss & Co., and that the bonds will be closed at once. The bonds are already printed and can be delivered without delay.

Refunding Cotton Tax.

The committee will to-morrow come to a final decision upon the bill refunding cotton tax.

Assessors Ordered to Close Up Their Affairs.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will issue in a few days a circular order to all Assessors and Assistant-Assessors throughout the country to prepare to close up their offices and turn over their books to the Collectors on March 1st, according to the provisions of the law recently passed; the consolidation of Districts will be proceeded with immediately after the 4th of March, and in many cases where it is probable the Collectors will be dismissed, and Assessors, where their qualifications are superior, will be retained as Collectors.

Repeal of Usury Legislation.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency this morning decided to report Merriam's bill, repealing the usury section of the National Currency act. Besides repealing the section mentioned, the bill allows national banks to loan or borrow money at any rate of interest, with the provision as to penalty as now mentioned, the legal rate of the State or Territory in which the bank is situated shall be allowed, and where there is no rate prescribed by State laws, seven per cent. The committee has several important bills before it, but is not likely to report any this session, on account of the wide difference of opinion among its members, believed, which the convention had the power to remedy.

The Geneva Award.

The Judiciary Committee of the House devoted a long session to-day to the consideration of Butler's bill to distribute the Geneva award, but arrived at no conclusion. The principal difference of opinion among the members is developed on the question of the insurance claims, which in the original bill are excluded. The committee expect to finish the bill on Thursday and will be reported to the House at once.

The Louisiana Senators.

Pinchback and McMillan, the Senators to Kellog in the Senate, arrived to-day bringing their credentials with them. Both are elected by the regular Republican Legislature, but it is doubtful if the latter, who only claims a seat for the remainder of the present Congress, is admitted on account of the shortness of the time, which will not allow a thorough examination of the case.

Indian Affairs.

The House Indian Committee to-day agreed to the bill to secure a more efficient administration of Indian affairs, by requiring all papers, contracts, records, &c., to be open to public inspection; the distribution of annuity goods to people to their place in public, and prohibiting the signing in blank of any order, voucher or receipt. The bill is drawn with special reference to all Indian matters of a practicing frauds on the government in the Indian service, and will probably effectually prevent them in future.

Pacific Mail Subsidy.

Mr. Anthony's bill, providing for a subsidy to the Australian line of steamers, gives $225,000 for thirteen round trips annually, and requires the vessel to be of American build and of not less than two thousand tons each.

Batchelder's Patent Car Brake.

The Senate Committee on Patents to-day heard an argument for the extension of Batchelder's patent car brake. The first patent run for fourteen years, then the Commissioner of Patents extended it seven years, and now Congress is asked to give it an additional seven years. The matter went over till next Thursday. Some of the most eminent lawyers in the country are involved in the decision of the committee.

The Credit Mobilier Investigation.

The proceedings in the Poland committee to-day were of a very painful and sensational character, so far as concerned Senator Patterson. He appeared voluntarily with addition to his former statement, in which he set forth transactions with Oakes Ames, not given in detail before, but which he insisted was a matter of thirty shares of Union Pacific Railroad stock and not Credit Mobilier at all, though he understood it to be such. Ames was called and produced his memorandum of the transaction with Patterson, swearing that the first agreement related solely to shares of Credit Mobilier, that the Pacific Railroad stock was not mentioned, and proceeded to give dates and the amount of dividends in cash and stock received. The stock, he had paid Patterson, and declared that final settlement was had about a year since by his paying to Patterson about one hundred shares of Pacific Railroad stock. These payments Patterson virtually acknowledged, but insisted that he understood them to be the proceeds of sales of Credit Railroad stock. The committee notified Ames that to-morrow he would be questioned in regard to each name on his list, and that he would be expected to bring his records regarding each. By common consent, if the examination proceeds, to-morrow will prove very exciting.

The Wilson Committee also made the unexpected discovery that on March 9, 1869, there were passed by the Directors of an Auditing Committee of the Union Pacific Road, the sum of one hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars for special legal services. The witness in charge of the books said no record or vouchers to show the names of the persons to whom the money was paid for such services. The committee will summon the Auditing committee, unless the vouchers are forthcoming. Mr. Ames testified that all he knew of the matter was that he heard quite a sum had been paid for the purpose named in Washington. A statement made by James Brooks to-day would place him in a pretty fair position, if it were not for the positive and unqualified denial made on the floor of the House. He showed that his first agreement with Durant to take stock was during the year he was not a member of Congress, and that he was understood when he finally took it that he would not hold it, as he had decided to accept the position of Government Director, but that it should go to his son-in-law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1873.

THE PROPOSED NEW SYNDICATE.

In the Committee of Ways and Means today, Ellis H. Roberts offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the chairman be requested to inform the Secretary of the Treasury that this committee does not propose to report any new legislation with reference to the negotiation of bonds of the United States."

Mr. Beck offered the following as a substitute:

"WHEREAS, The Secretary of the Treasury has laid before the Committee of Ways and Means what he had done in refunding bonds of the United States, and advised committee that he would proceed to refund the remaining $300,000,000 authorized to be refunded at five per cent., upon the same terms as he did the last $135,000,000 of the $200,000,000 heretofore refunded, unless some action was taken expressing disapprobation of that course; and the committee having fully considered the matter, and having no authority to express any opinion, except through the House by which it was appointed, deems it to be its duty to lay all facts and proofs heard or taken by them before the House; therefore,

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the bonds of the government, under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1870, upon the terms and through the agencies and machinery employed by him in the exchange of the last $135,000,000 of the $200,000,000 heretofore refunded under said act—first, because the present is not a favorable time, owing to the condition of the money markets, for the United States to seek to force $200,000,000 of its bonds upon the market; second, because by the terms made with the last syndicate, and again proposed, the Secretary undertakes to put it out of the power of the United States, or any subsequent Secretary, to use the money subscribed for the United States bonds for three months, for which course there is no authority of law and because it is an indirect mode of paying a commission to the syndicate not authorized by law, and in excess of the provisions of the act of July 4th, 1870."

The substitute was voted for by Mr. Beck and Mr. Kerr. Mr. Brooks was absent. The opponents were the remainder of the committee. The substitute was, therefore, rejected.

Mr. Kerr offered the following as a substitute: *"Resolved*, that it is the judgment of this committee that it has no legal or legislative authority to express in its official capacity any opinion or advice to any officer or department of the government of the United States, except through the House of Representatives."

This substitute was also voted down by a party vote and Mr. Roberts's resolution then adopted, Messrs. Beck and Kerr voting in the negative.

The Committee on Ways and Means had before them to-day the subject of refunding the cotton tax.

VALUE OF A POUND STERLING.

The Senate Finance Committee have decided to report a bill fixing $4.86 65-100 as the value at which a pound sterling shall be received by the officers of the United States government.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1873.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported as an amendment to the bill to require national banks to restore their capital when impaired, to amend the National Currency act, said bill being an original bill, reported from the committee on the 15th inst., to provide for permitting savings banks heretofore authorized by Congress to use the word "National" in their corporate name to continue to do so.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill fixing the salaries of certain executive officers, with amendments. As amended by the committee, the bill provides that each of the following named officers shall be paid an annual salary of $4,000: Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Assistant Postmasters Generals, Solicitor, Register, and Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, Commissioner of Patents, Indian Affairs, General Land Office, Pensions and Customs, Auditors of the Treasury, Superintendent of the Money Order System, and Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

Mr. RAMSEY, from Committee on Post Offices, reported the annual post road bill, with amendments.

Mr. WEST presented the credentials of P. B. S. Pinchback, as Senator elect from Louisiana.

Mr. ALCORN introduced a bill to provide for the construction of levees on the Mississippi, which was referred to the Committee on Levees, and addressed the Senate at length on the subject. He also discussed at length the Louisiana election question.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Legislative appropriation bill.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to authorize the construction of six new sloops of war.

Mr. CRAGIN offered an amendment limiting the aggregate tonnage of the vessels to ten thousand tons and the aggregate cost to four million dollars. Agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON offered an amendment providing that the hulls of at least three of the sloops shall be built of iron.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment providing that neither of the vessels shall be commenced until complete plans, models and specifications for its construction in all its parts shall be made, and that when the plans have been approved they shall not be changed, except upon recommendation of a board of officers detailed at least two of naval officers approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and that when such changes are made the actual cost of them shall be reported by such board.

Without further action the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill for the admission of Colorado was taken up and debated.

Mr. SARGENT moved an amendment that any State hereafter admitted shall not by law abridge the right of a citizen to vote by reason of sex. The amendment is considered pending.

Mr. TAFFE argued that as Nebra ka had doubled its population since it was admitted as a State, so would Colorado. There was no hazard in admitting Colorado as a State. It was not only a mining country but an agricultural and stock raising country. Territorial governments were necessary, and Colorado communities did not thrive with them. Such governments were never intended by the Constitution.

Indian Affairs.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over without action, and the rest of the day was given to the Committee on Commerce for the consideration of reports from that committee.

The first bill considered was that reported March 11, 1872, for the encouragement of the foreign commerce of the United States. It provides for a Board of Commissioners of Commerce, consisting of the Secretaries of the Treasury, Navy, Interior and Postmaster General, with a secretary to be appointed by the President of the United States. This Board is to allow bounties of fifteen dollars per ton for iron steamships and twelve dollars per ton for other steamships built in the United States, to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand tons in any one year, and to make foreign lines with one or more of the principal ports of Great Britain and of the continent of Europe, with West India Islands and Mexico, and between San Francisco and Australia.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, Chairman of the Committee, made a speech in explanation and advocacy of the bill.

Without action the House adjourned.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

New York.

ALBANY, January 21.—In the Senate, upon the nomination for United States Senator, Roscoe Conkling received twenty votes, Charles O'Conor eleven, Henry R. Selden one, Wm. M. Evarts one. In the Assembly Conkling received 92 votes, Wheaton 26. The election in joint session takes place to-morrow.

Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., January 21.—The following is the result of the vote for United States Senator in the General Assembly to-day: Gordon, 136; Stephens, 56; Ben Hill, 31; Fielder, 17; Bullock, 13. The indications favor the election of Gordon to-morrow.

Wisconsin.

MADISON, January 21.—Hon. T. O. Howe, the present popular Republican Senator, was re-elected to-day. The vote stood, in the Senate, Howe, 22; Palmer, 9. In the Assembly, Howe, 67; Palmer, 35; Eldridge, 1.

Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 21.—The vote taken in the two Houses of the Illinois General Assembly this morning for United States Senator, to fill the place now occupied by Senator Trumbull, resulted as follows: In the Senate, Oglesby, 22; Trumbull, 16; Cook, haugh, 2. In the House, Oglesby, 83; Trumbull, 60. The two Houses will meet in joint session to-morrow and declare the result.

Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, January 21.—The *Republican's* special from Topeka, Ks., says: Judge Lowe has arrived from Washington, and is gathering considerable strength about him. An address was issued to-day setting forth the corruption of Senator Pomeroy, the popular opposition to him, and several letters written by Pomeroy and his friends during the campaign last fall concerning the distribution of the money, and the popular demonstrations which have been made against him in various parts of the State, and Republicans are instructed to support his re-election. The opposition to him will hold a caucus tonight, and if they cannot unite on Gov. Harvey or Judge Lowe it is thought they will take up some new man. A special to the *Democrat* says: Governor Harvey's friends claim that he is the strongest opponent of Pomeroy, while on the other hand Pomeroy's friends claim that the Administration organization of the Legislature, the State administration and the lobby are on his side, and they can't see how he can be beaten. Ex-Governor Robert Parsons, Kansas, says a letter has been received from Topeka which states that Pomeroy's friends are ready for ballot now and have no fears of his defeat.

Nevada.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA, January 21.—The Legislature this morning, both branches voting separately, elected John P. Jones, Senator, by a majority of eight in the House and eleven in the Senate. The joint session meets to-morrow, when the vote will be officially promulgated.

The Susan B. Anthony Habeas Corpus Case.

ALBANY, January 21.—The case of Susan B. Anthony, charged with illegal voting, came up in the United States District Court to-day on a motion to discharge the writ of *habeas corpus* and discharge the prisoner from custody. M

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1873.

SENATOR CAMERON was yesterday re-elected to the Senate of the United States from this Commonwealth for the period of six years from the fourth of March next. Senator CONKLING was also re-elected from the State of New York, and Senator HOWE from Wisconsin, while Governor OGLESBY, of Illinois, was chosen as the successor of Senator TRUMBULL. Elections for Senator were also held by the Legislatures of Kansas and Georgia, the result not having reached us at this writing.

GOVERNOR HASTRANFT was yesterday inaugurated as the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, with the customary observances. His inaugural address, which is printed in another part of this paper, is a practical and business like production, covering most of the leading subjects that relate to the interest and welfare of the State, and they are dealt with in so terse and vigorous, but tolerant and unpartisan a manner, that the address can hardly fail to obtain the commendation and approval of the people generally, without respect to party.

THE *Anzeiger des Westens*, though satisfied with the Senatorial election in Missouri in so far as it set aside General FRANK BLAIR, is not an admirer of Mr. BOGY. It says:

"CHARLEY BOGY is the most perfect petrifaction of a politician we have ever known. To move him from a single position which he took up twenty years ago is absolutely impossible. He has confidently trodden in the past as a weather-beaten tree stump. Every new thought makes him tremble, and behind every new idea he perceives the destruction of society. He is the type of the Bourbon who has learned nothing and forgotten nothing. Therein consists his entire harmlessness. How people could reconcile Bogy and Schurz together as *Liberals*, is the most riddlesome paradox in the world. Blair repeatedly kicked over the traces and to make himself important, Bogy stands as still as a post."

THE idea of proportional or minority representation appears to be gradually growing into favor in several States in which the majority system at present prevails. A bill for the adoption of the plan has been introduced in the New York Legislature during its present session, and we observe that the proposition is being agitated in Indiana, where it appears to be indorsed by quite a number of the most thoughtful and intelligent public men, irrespective of party politics. In some other States, also, the subject is undergoing discussion, the general drift of opinion apparently being in favor of giving the system a fair and honest trial. Whether the plan is really an improvement on the method at present in vogue remains yet to be seen. Illinois, however, expresses herself quite satisfied with its workings thus far.

IT is reported that the Federal Council of the International Society have called on all workingmen in the United States to form permanent and standing committees of inquiry to detect any negligence of duty on the part of Senators, Congressmen and other public officials of the United States. Had not the members of that organization better devote their spare energies to a more consistent discharge of their own duties as men and citizens, instead of nosing around to detect the "negligence" of others? These Internationalists are always talking of rights, but never of duties, nor is it going too far to say that the way in which they have heretofore expounded those "rights" has been the very incarnation of selfishness. Let these iconoclasts learn to respect the rights of other people before assuming to sit in judgment upon questions of duty.

FOLLOWING in the footsteps of New Hampshire, Michigan and Texas, where a compulsory school law is in operation, and in those of our own Commonwealth, where a similar measure will unquestionably soon be passed, comes the great State of New York proposing an amendment to its Constitution, providing for the compulsory education of children. The conditions that in this country determine the standard of the general welfare are industry, perseverance and honesty—the legitimate, if not always the necessary outcome of education. That we especially need, therefore, to have society strengthened at its base, General intelligence is better than special learning. It will be a good day for the Republic when every State in the Union shall have its compulsory educational system, faithfully enforced.

THERE does not appear to be any valid ground for alarm at the apparently adverse balance of our export and import trade for the past year. It seems that during that period some $95,000,000 was paid up in London on account of newly issued American stocks, which with the purchase of other miscellaneous securities already current upon the home and foreign markets, brings the aggregate amount fully up to $110,000,000. It will therefore be seen that our railroad and mining stocks have returned to us a sufficient amount of the earnings of British capital and industry to more than adjust the balance of trade in our favor—the deficiency in our exports as compared with our imports being about $100,000,000. Most of the money derived from the sale of these securities has gone to the building of railroads and the development of our mines.

IT IS GRATIFYING to learn by the cable dispatch in our issue of yesterday, that the subject of Italian emigration to the United States has at length been brought to the notice of the Italian government, and that "measures are under contemplation designed to stop the frauds practiced upon emigrants by American emigration agents." Fails, of course, to refer to the affair of the poor people whose arrival in New York lately caused so much excitement to the reporters and so much alarm among the peaceful citizens of Gotham. There is, we believe, no reason to suppose that Americans have anything to do with the American emigration companies mentioned in the dispatch. They are called American simply because they send their victims to the American continent, the companies aiming solely at profit, and being quite indifferent whether the helpless wanderers imposed upon are landed on the shores of Brazil or on the shores of Labrador.

THE Pennsylvania Central continues to reach out its arms in all directions. Coincident with the announcement, which we find in a Boston paper, that Colonel SCOTT contemplates a speedy extension of that road to Boston, we are informed from Washington that he intends to establish a new line of steamers between San Francisco, New Zealand and intermediate ports; the proposition being to construct a large compliment of American-built iron screw propellers, and run them in connection with the Pacific railroads, commencing business, probably, with hired iron steamers belonging to the established English lines now plying between New York and Europe. A number of heavy capitalists, principally railroad men, are said to be interested with him in the enterprise, which it is proposed to put into active operation without delay. Some days ago we mentioned the probable absorption by the Pennsylvania Central of a leading Indianapolis line to the West, connecting with the railway systems of Missouri and Iowa, and by means of the Union and Central roads, forming a direct line across the Continent. The intimate and harmonious relationship existing between these various apparently disconnected movements begins now to be seen.

IT is sincerely to be hoped that the investigation which the United States Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections are about to commence with regard to the interminable smart of Louisiana affairs, may go to the root of the whole matter. It is, perhaps, an open question whether a considerable portion of the swindling confusion prevalent in some of the Southern States, is not measurably owing to the fact that they were reconstructed immediately after the close of the war, instead of being kept in a territorial condition for a longer or shorter period, according to the requirements of the case. Be this as it may, it is alike evident that the original bitterness which precipitated the rebellion is by no means dead, and that this apparently chronic tendency to disorder has to some extent been kept alive by the contributions of adventurers who poured into the States from all other parts of the country directly upon the heels of President JOHNSON's tinkering policy concerning them—many of them changing their political hues with chameleon-like rapidity and ease. Senator MORTON's resolution instructing the committee to inquire whether Louisiana has a legal State government, and if so, by whom constructed, furnishes authority for probing the case to the bottom, and we trust the result of the inquest may lead to the speedy emancipation of the State from the miseries with which it is now cursed.

DURING the late political campaign the *Chicago Tribune* was one of the principal textbooks of the Democratic press, as, indeed, in a great number of instances, it still continues to be. It is to be hoped, therefore, that these papers will on no account neglect the lesson which, in a late issue, that journal has prepared for their particular instruction and benefit. According to this favorite Mentor the primary duty of all patriotic Democrats is self-extinction in the party sense. They are told that the existence of the Democratic organization is wholly "unnecessary" and "useless;" that the most it can do, as long as it keeps up a sign of life, will be "to cling around the neck of any Reform elements in the Republican party, and sink them in its own slough;" that the local majorities of which, in some parts of the country, it boasts, are merely "the profits of public illiteracy;" and that it will deserve to continue in defeat until it "puts the books of JEFFERSON and VAN BUREN in the fire, and begins the study of American history with the year 1863." This is really an admirable lesson, which those to whom it is addressed would do well to learn and con by note, and set in a note-book for daily consultation and reference before proceeding to the instruction of their own pupils. If they will do this, and each day make a careful and conscientious examination of the facts of the time and the development of the nation, instead of "holding aloft the time-honored Democratic banner" with so much perverse persistency, they would presently not only experience a most remarkable change for the better, but would also soon find themselves in the direct road to the Republican camp. And that would be excellent.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FISH's minatory communication to the Spanish government, which surprised the American people by its tone of severity and decision, has called forth a courteous and conciliatory response. Instead of repelling the American Secretary's remonstrances, or denying the propriety of his interference, the Spanish Minister seems to regard the note as quite a matter of course, and points to facts which prove the deference of his government for the views and wishes of the government of the United States. One of the facts thus alleged is the proposition lately made to the Cortes to abolish slavery in Porto Rico. Mr. FISH is then assured that the party in power at Madrid feels strong enough to carry out the policy of emancipation in Cuba, in which it is hindered only by the existing war. In reference to the other subjects of American complaint, the Minister is equally lavish of good words. And it is, we believe, true that much of the property taken from American citizens in Cuba has been restored to its owners, though no steps have been taken to indemnify them for the losses of temporary deprivation. Thus at present the prospect is that Mr. FISH's energetic communication having been read and answered in the most amicable spirit, relations between Spain and the United States will continue, for some time at least, on their old footing. According to a statement probably authentic, Mr. FISH lately answered a question addressed to him on the subject by saying that there is not the shadow of a reason now which did not exist three years ago for recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans. They have not, he said, the semblance of a government, or of either civil or military organization. They hold neither fortresses nor cities nor ports. The rebels conceal themselves in the morasses or the mountains, and live on roots and other wild products of the earth. These and other statements of like tenor, made by the Secretary, are, no doubt, true, and while they remain true, the American government cannot consistently with generally approved laws adopt any measures in aid of Cuban independence. Indeed, in spite of the urgency of some of the newspapers, the people, upon the whole, though sympathizing with the Cuban patriots in their struggle for independence, give no signs of being ready to favor a war with Spain in their behalf. It is felt that we have enough to do at home in putting things to rights, and especially in adjusting the results of emancipation, and then, notwithstanding the dilatory and in every way unsatisfactory course of the Spanish government, there seems good reason to believe in the steady growth of the anti-slavery party among the Spanish people, and in the pacific accomplishment of emancipation in the Spanish colonies before long, without the exertion of other than moral pressure on the part of the American people.

A GOOD deal has lately been said in some of the papers about the probable immigration of a large body of German Mennonites from Russia. For nearly two years the subject has been referred to at intervals, and if we mistake not, agents of the Mennonites are at present in this country looking out for suitable lands whereon to form their settlement. These German religionists removed originally from the Fatherland into the Volga provinces of Russia, on certain conditions as to freedom of conscience regarding military duty, which conditions the Czar has felt compelled to withdraw under the necessities of his recent reorganization of the military forces of the empire. Hence the resolution of the Mennonites to seek a new home in the United States. In anticipation of this important addition to our population, some interest attaches to Russian testimony concerning the German colonists of the Volga provinces. The *Golos*, that Muscovite organ which all have heard of and few in this country have seen, lately discoursed at length on these colonists, and represented their condition and character in the most favorable terms. It is the witness of an enemy, fanatical in hostility, and yet some of its statements are that this German population, numbering two hundred and seventy thousand souls, are never behind hand with their taxes, whether imperial or communal, imposed by themselves; that their schools, supported by themselves, are attended by fifty thousand children, and that only forty persons of the German members of those communities have been punished for offences against society. Another noteworthy item is the fact that they have only one drinking house for every ten thousand persons, while the Russians require one such place to accommodate every two hundred and forty-five persons.

Genius in Bonds.

There has been for several years in the Massachusetts penitentiary, serving out a life sentence for highway robbery, a man named Darling—a fine looking fellow and, moreover, a genius, who, despite his imprisonment, asserts his determination that the world shall yet acknowledge his power. He is a remarkably good artist, and all of his leisure time—about an hour and a half each day—for eight months past has been devoted to a piece of work intended for a present to a lady in Cambridge who has been very kind to him. It is an illustrated copy of Gray's Elegy, which he is making, printing and all, with pen and brush. The title page is exquisitely illuminated, and all the illustrations are as carefully finished as steel engravings. The drawing is spirited and the whole conception good. He has seized the spirit of the poem with a correctness and fidelity that show an entire appreciation. He is very proud of his work, and his face shines with delight when visitors praise it.

A VERY simple incident which has occurred recently in the Tyrol is gradually assuming the dimensions of a great State question, and will no doubt soon be the subject of warm debates in the Austrian Reichsrath. A certain Miss Angerhuber, of Quenerpruck, left her heart on building a convent, and although both the municipality and the government authorities refused their permission, she built it in spite of them and installed herself in it with a number of novices. The municipality having called her attention to the illegality of those proceedings, she declared that she had acted under the authority of "letters from court." This assertion of the law has excited a tremendous uproar among the liberal press, and the affair will doubtless be used as another means of shaking the influence of the clerical party.

BURNING for notoriety, Louis H. Noe, the persistent enemy of Stanley Africanus, announces that he will shortly be ready to deliver his lecture, "Reminiscences of my life and travels with Henry M. Stanley." He states in his card that he is without means to secure a hall, advertising, etc. He says: "I don't know that you have much faith in my lecturing; but I have faith to believe that I can beat Stanley, and knock the Livingstone expedition into a cocked hat. I have put the same old story, with a little contraction and some addition, into a cannon ball, and shall aim at the so-called African lion, and hope to do good execution."

THERE are now in circulation two sets of counterfeit five dollar United States notes. The first of these bogus greenbacks is poorly engraved on tolerably good paper, and purports to be No. 9,812. The statue of "America," on the left hand side of the plate, is faintly and badly executed, as is also the medalion portrait in the lower right hand corner. The line engraving on the back is indistinct, and the curved lines weak and wavering. The second counterfeit is badly printed on wretched paper, is numbered 31,720, and the engraving is exceedingly coarse and scratchy.

THE recent troublesome fogs in New York, which were accompanied with so much danger to navigation both in the harbor and on the streets, have given rise to the query as to whether some means may not be devised by science for avoiding such nuisances. The inhabitants of that city have suddenly aroused to the understanding that they are as helpless in the face of a thick fog as were the first settlers of Manhattan Island. The object sought will probably be attained about the time the machine for manufacturing artificial rain is invented.

THE Boston *Advertiser* states that several of the woolen mills in Massachusetts are shutting down, owing to the high price of wool and disarrangement of the markets, caused by the Boston fire. The Washington Mills at Lawrence have virtually stopped, while the Maryland Mills at Andover have shut down, throwing a large number of operatives out of employment. The woolen business at Amesbury and Salisbury has not been at so low an ebb for fifteen years as at the present time.

"FARMERS clubs" are springing up all over the West. They are intended for us e against the transportation extortions.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A proposition for taxing sleeping-cars is soon to be brought forward in the Michigan Legislature. The movement in this direction is based on the theory that sleeping-car lines are controlled almost exclusively by a single company that has already grown enormously rich from its monopoly.

Memphis is making extensive preparations for the celebration of Mardi Gras, on the 25th of February. The President and Cabinet will be invited to the city.

All the ice companies along the Hudson are now hard at work gathering the crystal cakes. The greatest activity prevails at all points. It is said that there has not been such splendid ice-cutting as now before in fifteen years. The ice is of a magnificent quality, clear as glass and hard as rock.

Statistics of the wool trade for last year show that the American clip amounted to 160,000,000 pounds, or 14,000,000 more than in 1871 and 3,000,000 less than in 1870. The importations rose to 98,306,581 pounds—an unprecedented amount, 20,000,000 in excess of 1871 and 70,000,000 in excess of 1870.

A Solomen City, Kansas, newspaper says that the wolves have been digging into the graves in the cemetery in that place, in some instances reaching the coffins.

Gather up the sunshine!
Sit not idly down,
Dreaming in the shadows
Till the day is gone.
Life was made for action;
Up! with right good will,
Lest the twilight shadows
Find you dreaming still.

A California woman wants a divorce because she was intoxicated when married, and has produced her husband in substantiation of what she says, as an evidence that do woman would have married him were she in her sober senses.

The engines are now being put in the Pennsylvania and Ohio steamships, of the Pennsylvania Central Company's line. The Indiana will be launched on the 1st of February.

The capital of Russia is threatened with an epidemic as terrible as that which not long since devastated Buenos Ayres. A British delegate to the International Statistical Congress, asserts that the cholera has found a permanent resting place in St. Petersburg, on account of the neglect of sanitary precautions in that city.

The Governor of Wisconsin recommends the passage of an act by the Legislature prohibiting so-called "fairs" for the benefit of religious and benevolent associations, and objects of a kindred character, on the ground that they are a species of gambling, with harmful and injurious tendencies. A similar law is needed in most States.

Seth Green has been three or four years engaged in producing the white fish by artificial process from the ova taken from the fish in the pounds at Detroit. He has become master of the process, making a sure thing of it every time, and declares that he can in four years, at a moderate cost, stock Lake Erie so completely with these excellent fish that they will be in greater abundance there than ever before known.

The rainfall of England during 1872 has been 22.59 inches in excess of the averages of the five years from 1860 to 1865. In other words, about twice as much rain has fallen during the last year as in any of the five years specified.

The National Council of the Swiss Republic has unanimously approved a bill which places the whole railroad system of the land under federal control.

Barnum has cuchered the Emperor of Austria! A certain Father Faber, with his wife and wonderful talking machine, was under $5,000 bonds to appear at the Vienna Exposition, but Barnum shook $20,000 in his face and he caved. Barnum says two million people will hear that automaton jabber next summer.

Boston received one hundred thousand tons of sugar last year, making it the second sugar market in the United States. At the same time fifty thousand hogsheads of molasses were received, the finest grades coming from Porto Rico, Barbadoes, and Demerara.

The applications for space in the Vienna Exhibition have been so numerous that it has been found necessary to make the machinery department half as large again as was originally intended; to cover in the court yards; and to build annexes covering an area of more than thirty thousand square yards.

More prudent than humane. A Georgia physician lately declined to examine the wound of a man who had been shot, for fear the lawyers would prove, in case the man died, that the doctor had killed him with the probe.

An effort is being made to induce managers of theaters in London to introduce serial plays, the representation being in parts of three acts each, and the parts to appear monthly, precisely as stories are printed in magazines.

The Animal Kingdom is the title of a new journal to be published monthly. As the name denotes it will be devoted to our brute resistants. Its headquarters will be with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and it will be the organ of Mr. Bergh.

The unpalatable payment of the Geneva award is evidently not going to disturb the friendly relations existing between the two great English-speaking nations. All the more prominent and popular of the public men of Great Britain take pains to announce their entire satisfaction with the award made by the arbitrators.

The cod-fish caught on the banks of Newfoundland and Labrador are enormous in quantity. In 1872 there were exported from St. John's, Newfoundland, 132,872,000 pounds of cod-fish, valued at $6,311,445.

Of the 187 companies taking risks in Boston 72 succumbed to their losses, and of the 115 which survive about 30 have been compelled to reduce capital or call for assessments ranging from 20 to 75 per cent.

A Cincinnati lover has just been discarded by his affianced million-heiress for treading on her pet cat's tail. He vowed it was an accident, but she insisted it was done on poor puss.

PERSONAL.

Vice President Colfax will speak at the annual convention of the New Jersey State Temperance Alliance, in Trenton, to-morrow.

James M. Jaeger, whose device for steam propulsion on canals was recently described in the *Scientific American*, and who has also invented a nautical appliance to give warning of an approach to shallow water, is under indictment at New Haven for stealing four inches in order to pay for patenting his inventions.

William Castle, the American tenor, whose exquisite voice has often delighted our people, has been received with great *eclat* in London.

John Tecumseh Jones, an Ottawa Indian preacher, recently died worth enough to leave sixty thousand dollars to the Baptist churches of Kansas.

It is said that Pere Hyacinthe will be chosen Cure of Geneva by the old Catholics of that city, should the Grand Council of Switzerland pass the bill for the election of their pastors by the Communities.

The latest joke on one of the circular saw is generally attributed to Captain Kendall, of Maine, who died a few weeks ago at the age of eighty-nine. This is a mistake. The circular saw was invented by Joseph Murray, of Mansfield, England, son of an old servant of the Byron family, whom Lord Byron, the poet, often speaks of in his letters as "Joe Murray." The first saw of the kind ever made is still shown by his descendants.

The matrimonial miseries of the Byrons are chronic. A suit is now pending in the London Divorce Court of "Wentworth versus Wentworth, Buscartet, and Argain." Lord Wentworth, who is a peer of the realm, is descended from his grandmother, Lady Noel-Byron, who became Baroness Wentworth in her own right, is eldest surviving son of "Ada, sole daughter of," etc. His brother, a wayward eccentric youth, who loved low life, was, at the time of his death, engaged to a carpenter's daughter, and worked as a laborer in a ship-yard. He died about five years ago. Lady Wentworth is the daughter of a clergyman. She suddenly flashed upon the *beau monde* of London a couple of years ago, and attracted by her beauty a good deal more attention than proved agreeable to his lordship. An advertisement, to the effect that he would no longer be answerable for her debts, appeared last year, but it was then said that she had committed no offense beyond extravagance. One of the correspondents in an attache of the Spanish legation. Her brother is married to the daughter of the Turkish Ambassador to London.

One of the slight disturbances in American society is the fact that Helen Mansfield-Lawlor has taken a pew in the American Episcopal church. True, she engaged it under another's name, but she goes there Sunday after Sunday and buries her head in her prayer book with the devotion of a saint. But then it was for the sinners that Christ came; and the American Episcopal church of Paris has now a golden opportunity to save a soul. *Nous verrons.*

Mrs. Sarah A. Oren, a woman of talent, culture, and executive ability, and the widow of a brave soldier, who died in the service of his country, has been elected State Librarian by the Legislature of Indiana.

Captain G. D. Morrison, of the American ship General McClellan, has been awarded a gold watch and chain by the London Board of Trade for rescuing the crew from the wrecked British ship Crusader. The watch and several sailors of the McClellan were also awarded presents.

William F. Hague, a deputy United States Marshal in Omaha, and brother-in-law of Governor Scott, of South Carolina, was frozen to death last week near Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory.

"UNCLE SAM."

A French Picture of American Manners.

M. Victorien Sardou, the French dramatist, has recently completed a new play, which is entitled "Uncle Sam," and the Paris papers give this analysis of the playwright's faithful, accurate and vivid picture of American life. The orchestra plays "Yankee Doodble," and then the curtain rises on the saloon, which is called in America "parlor," of one of those admirable steamboats which run daily between New York and—don't crack a smile!—Chicago." Samuel Tapplebot (Uncle Sam) and his niece Sarah are passengers on this steamboat. Sam sold matches when he was twelve years old, ran errands when thirteen, manufactured blacking when he was twenty. He first began really to make money when he took to sugar, lost it all by speculations in cocoa, got rich again by cotton, richer by petroleum, and richer still by guano. Sam and Sarah are accompanied by Marquis Robert de Rochemaure, a French tourist, who carries to America the prejudices, manners, customs, habits of France, "that head and heart of Europe." The same steamboat has among other passengers Mme. Bellamy, an elderly French woman, who has gone to America to look after an inheritance; Mr. Elliott, a New York interviewer, and a "puffist of the heaviest calibre;" Briot, a young Parisian violinist, who has "estrayed to the paradise of dollars;" Gip, an electioneering agent, and other minor personages. These characters are all introduced on board the New York and Chicago steamboat, and a hint of the plot is given. Robert is shown to be in love with Sarah. Grace Tapplebot (another daughter of Sam) introduces Mr. Elliott and Mr. Finsbury in this thoroughly American fashion: "Mr. Finsbury, let me introduce you to Mr. Elliott, my first husband—Mr. Elliott, Nathaniel Finsbury, my present husband." Sight of Elliott revives Grace's old love for him. The second act shows Uncle Sam's mansion in Fifth avenue, New York, where there is general flirtation. Miss Sarah flirts cunningly with Robert, and at last succeeds in making him write in her memorandum book a promise of marriage. Briot flirts with Miss Betsey (another Tapplebot). Robert tells, "in words that breathe and thoughts that burn," his love to Sarah, who interrupts him at its height to ask in an icy tone: "What are you worth?" "What? Eh? How's that?" "I asked, are you rich?" "Ah! Yes, very rich; I have $16,000 a year." "How is the capital invested?" "In government securities, real estate, vineyards." "Bordeaux vineyards?" "Yes, my dearest Sarah—" "It is one of the famous vineyards? Does your vintage sell for much?" The Paris newspaper adds: "In France the first question a woman asks the man she would marry is, What's your name? In Italy, Is your health good? In England, Who is your banker? At New York, How often have you failed?" Sarah, seduced by Robert's elegance and $16,000 a year, runs away with him and goes to carry on their flirtation (to Newport, the most fashionable sea-bathing place in the United States?) but somehow, seeing Robert has no intention of marrying her, and afraid she may listen to his importunities with too decided encouragement, New York, Robert pursues her, is told he can possess her only with the plain gold ring. He refuses marriage. His promise to marry is laid before him, and suit is menaced. He replies: "I don't know what Miss Sarah's honor is worth, but make out the bill, I'll pay it." Fairfax, a lover of Sarah, picks a quarrel with Robert, and warns him "in the American fashion" that the instant he leaves the drawing-room he, Fairfax, shall shoot him down like a dog, and Fairfax "cocks his revolver" (!) in the drawing-room. Robert is about to be shot down by Fairfax when Mme. Bellamy intervenes, keeps Robert in the drawing-room and sends off Fairfax. The latter, however, hides under the staircase, and fires on Robert the instant he appears. Robert retreats to the drawing-room, pursued by Fairfax, but Sarah rushes between them, and shows such fervent love for Robert he asks and obtains her hand. The curtain falls on Robert's remark: "By Jove 'tis well to travel abroad; it teaches one to love France."

GILDED POVERTY.

A Strange Story of Two Female Misers—Riches in Rags—A Sickening Sight.

[From the Germantown Telegraph, 20th.]

If there is such a thing as "gilded poverty," an exemplification of it was strikingly manifested in Camden during the past week. From infancy to the ripe old age of eighty years, two twin sisters, named Grace and Charity Kaighn, have resided in that city. They owned in their own right property said to be worth at least one hundred thousand dollars in very eligible locations, and were possessed of other property of value. Yet these two females (they never married) lived together in almost perfect seclusion, in the most eccentric manner. Their house on Kaighn's avenue was always kept closed, and no one admitted except such as came to aid them in their business transactions, and they were few. Their apartments were kept almost as gloomy as prison dungeons, and day after day, week after week, month after month, and year after year, they groped about in the darkness of their own created prison, denying themselves even the comforts and necessaries of life. For many years this was their way of living, and those who knew them best believed that at any time they might be found dead in their house from self-denial and neglect. Some time last summer they purchased a fine new dwelling-house on Market street, above Fourth, and moved into it early in the fall. What articles of furniture they had were set in the parlor, but were never put in their proper places. From that time up to Thursday week they lived in their old way, without comforts or anything that would contribute to comfort. From the Thursday alluded to nothing had been seen of them, and no noise was made in the house to indicate that they were alive. This created a suspicion that something was wrong, and Officer Hoffinger was instructed to force an entrance. This was accomplished, when he found to his horror the most sickening sight he ever met with. The room was bare of furniture, dark and dirty; no fire had been in the stove for three days, and there, on a settee with nothing over her but an old ragged and dirty quilt, lay Grace Kaighn, cold and stiff in death. Her sister, Charity, was found in a corner of the room, almost doubled up and in a perishing condition. She was immediately taken care of, and, under the direction of Dr. Armstrong, Coroner, she is doing well. She did not know that Grace was dead. On a table near by was a loaf of bread and some butter, which had not been touched. The Coroner took charge of the body, and had it appropriately disposed of. He found some thirteen dollars on the person of deceased, and took possession of such papers and valuables as were found until rightful parties to them appear. Among the papers are several bills for real estate, one of which calls for $900, which at the rate of taxation, $2 50 on the $100, would be for an assessed property of $36,000. This was for one quarter of a ground, facing Broadway, between Line and Pine streets. They owned large amounts of real estate in other parts of Camden. Notwithstanding all this, they were in the most abject state of exposure and destitution. The circumstance has created universal comment, and the wonder is how people with the means of which they are possessed could consent to live in such a miserly and forlorn way. They were peculiar in their eccentricities almost to mania. They had inherited and possessed in their own right a very large estate, but preferred to live as if they never had a dollar. Such are some of the freaks of human nature.

Another Extraordinary Dog Story.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

A sea captain just arrived in this port from New Orleans, exhibits an Irish water dog, to whom he accredits one of the most remarkable exploits in canine intelligence. The dog was the property of the first mate, and was early noted for extraordinary sagacity. When the sailors took hold of the main brace to haul it in, the dog immediately seized the end and ran with it below, with a view of "lending a hand" to get the officer's order executed. A planter took a fancy to the dog, and gave $100 for it to the first mate to present the animal to him. He carried it along with him six hundred miles up the Mississippi river, and endeavored to show off the sagacity of his favorite. One night the dog escaped, and running along the river bank leaped aboard a boat and was towed back to New Orleans. But the ship had sailed, and the boatmen captain, into whose hands the owner fell, took it with him to New York. The ship from which the dog was taken was lying on the other side of the river, and there is where the marvel comes in. The dog, while looking over the side of the vessel one afternoon, seemed to take special notice of the ship on the other side. In a few moments it leaped overboard, swam to its old home, and was taken aboard by the delighted sailors.

In an Uncomfortable Predicament.

[From the St. Paul Dispatch.]

A rather amusing *contretemps* occurred at one of our evangelical churches last Sunday—amusing to the parties witnessing the affair, but decidedly uncomfortable to say the least of it to the party more immediately concerned. A contribution was being taken up for missionary purposes, and a well-known citizen was carrying around the contribution box. In a pew at the back end of the church sat an old colored lady, while in front of her, in another pew, sat a well-known banker of this city. The old lady leaned over the pew and whispered in audible tone to the banker, "Look here, massa, there is Massa ——, coming round with the contribution box, now he owes me a wash bill which he disputes and I can't collect it. Now I am going to tell him, 'Massa, you put that 'ere wash bill in that contribution box and you and I is square.'" The banker approved of her doing so, and she religiously fulfilled her programme.

It is easy to imagine the feelings of the gentleman when the proposal was made to him in an audible voice. It is needless to say that he did not linger at this pew. Moral—Don't employ a religious person of color to do your washing.

The Deaf and Dumb.

At the annual meeting of contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, James F. Barclay, Secretary, read the annual report. The treasurer reported the total receipts $88,355,10; balance on hand January 1, 1873, $11,410, 96. The cost of supporting each pupil for 1872 was $205. The report of the Principal was presented, showing that the number of pupils on January 1, 1872, was 227; number admitted in 1872, 56; pupils readmitted, 2. Total population during 1872, 285. Number of pupils dismissed in 1872, 38; died, 1; present number of pupils, 226. The whole number of pupils are supported as follows: By the State of Pennsylvania, 188; New Jersey, 16; Delaware, 7; Crozer scholarship, 2; John Wright scholarship, 1; by the friends of the institution, 12. In the shops the work has been carried on with success. During the year 67 boys have worked. The present number in the shop is 50.

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PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
"LIGHT OF DAY" BRAND
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Are of superior quality, and the Standard Brand, sold by DILWORTH BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Never Use the Knife.

DRS. KLINE AND LINDLEY, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, and DR. BOERRAND, at Franklin, Venango county, Pa., are making unparalleled cures of CANCERS, TUMORS and ULCERS.

No Knife, No Caustic, No Blood, Little Pain.

GREAT CANCER ANTIDOTES.

For particulars address either of the above. MWF

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

NOAH WEBSTER ON POTATO CULTURE.

The fame of the great lexicographer certainly does not rest upon his knowledge of agriculture, but the following letter, dated New York, April 29, 1797, and addressed to Robert R. Livingston, President of the New York Agricultural Society, shows that he was a careful observer and knew something besides *words*. He writes:

Some observations made the last year, on the growth of potatoes, may possibly be worth the notice of the agricultural society. From a single experiment, I am led to the following results:

1. The potatoes should be those of full growth.

2. Cuttings produce more than whole potatoes.

3. The English Whites grow to perfection in a short time, and upon a poorer soil than the red. The difference is essential. They are, therefore, best for early potatoes.

4. Potatoes will not come to perfection without the sun. Therefore, nothing is so prejudicial as to plant them too thick, especially upon rich soil.

5. The cuttings in drills, where the land is light, will answer well at nine inches distance. This seems to be a good distance for the Whites. But in rich land, especially if the potatoes be of the red kind, the stalks of which grow to a large size, the distance should be not less than from twelve to fifteen inches.

AVOIDING THE "WOOLLY TASTE" IN MUTTON.

The following experience of a Texas correspondent of the Mobile *Register* confirms the view heretofore expressed as to the cause and cure of the rank flavor noticed in improperly prepared mutton:

"Hang the sheep by the heels and cut his throat thoroughly—windpipe, swallow, jugular vein and all. He will die very quickly. So soon as life is extinct, or motion ceases, remove the entrails with a sharp knife, opening completely from tail to tongue. This job I generally get through with in just about half a minute. I am satisfied that the peculiar flavor of the badly handled mutton, said to come from the wool, is due to the entrails lying too long in the animal. I pay no particular attention to the wool other than is demanded by neatness. On the plan above named, I frequently kill sheep four miles from home, tie them to my saddle, take them home, and even allow them to remain over night without skinning, and no woolly flavor results. My mutton is proverbial for its delicacy and sweetness, and now you have exactly how I manage it."

SMUT IN WHEAT.

Many people are afraid of sowing wheat because they think that it is an uncertain crop, liable to be destroyed by smut or rust. I have grown wheat for many years, and though I have sometimes suffered from rust, until I hit upon changing my seed every year, I have never had a particle of smut, and no one need have any if he will only take the necessary precautions. I always soak my seed in strong brine, not blue-stone water, which I believe is good, too, but I prefer the brine because I know it to be good. I put the seed in a big barrel or hogshead, half full of the strongest brine I can make, and stir it with a stick until every grain becomes saturated. I then skim off all the light grains and foreign seeds which float upon the surface, leaving nothing but the heavy, sound wheat. I then pour off the brine and put it in a barrel fixed on legs like a dry barrel with holes in the bottom, covered with a strong net, which will keep in the wheat and allow the water to run out. I then pour into the barrel a sufficient quantity of thin whitewash (lime and water), which runs throughout and gives every kernel a coating of the whitewash. After this is done I spread out the seed to dry, and then it is ready for the sower. Since I have done this I have never had a smutty ear in my wheat, and those of my neighbors who have adopted my plan have had a similar experience.

Since I have been in the habit of changing my seed every year—that is, using seed brought from a distance, I have escaped the rust. I cannot explain the reason of this. I can only give the fact.—*Cor. Southern Farm and Home.*

DYSENTERY IN BEES.

The mortality among bees last winter from dysentery, has led to much investigation upon the subject, by apiarians. At the late meeting of the Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association, Dr. Rohrer, of Indiana, read a paper upon this subject, which contains the following:

"After searching in every quarter for the cause, I find nothing more than has heretofore been common until I came to examine the honey, which last fall presented no external evidence of its unfitness for bees to winter on successfully. But on the ingrossed a portion of it granulated and left a watery substance which ran out of the cells, and down upon the bottom board, where it soured in many instances. Just what kind of honey it was I am not fully prepared to say, but as there were no flowers from which bees could collect honey last winter in our section, I suppose it to be honey-dew they were collecting, as they came in heavily loaded every day for a week or more; yet I do not take it upon myself to search for this substance in the forests, and may have been mistaken, but don't think I was. After I saw it in the condition above described I almost concluded that it was collected from grapes; but as there was not enough grapes in our part to furnish so much honey, I fell back to honey-dew. I have made inquiry of several persons who claim to be acquainted with the substance, and find them laboring under the impression that bees will not winter well when confined to this material as food. I have also learned that honey-dew last season was quite common in all sections where dysentery prevailed as an epidemic. If this information be correct, I think we have found out the true cause of this disease as it prevailed last winter, and would therefore recommend to bee-keepers the custom of emptying their combs with the extractor in September, and feeding sugar syrup in all cases where it is known that the hive is stored with honey-dew. It will, however, be advisable to make haste slowly by ascertaining as we go along whether or not my conjectures are correct as to honey-dew being unfit for bees to subsist on over winter. A few colonies out of a large number set aside, will be sufficient to test the matter in any large apiary."

BEES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Uncle Sam has bees enough to give us all a sting! There are two million bee-hives in the United States. Every hive yields on an average a little over 22 pounds of honey. The average price at which honey sells is 25 cents a pound. So that after paying for their own board, our bees present us with a revenue of over $8,800,000. To reckon it another way, they make a clear gift of over a pound of pure honey to every man, woman and child in the United States. In fact, 19,330,000 pounds of wax were made and given to us by these industrial workers. The keeping of bees is one of the most profitable investments that our people can make of their money. The profits arising from the sale of surplus honey average from 50 to 200 per cent. of the capital invested.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS.

There never has been a time in which the mind of the agricultural public has been so thoroughly aroused as at the present moment. The farmers conceive that all other classes either have, or endeavor to take, advantage over them, and they have the idea, which is certainly true, that while their business is the basis of the prosperity of the nation, yet they are the only ones who really have no control over the products of their labor; that the charges of exorbitant freights and expenses on their crops are really borne by them, and that when the products of their labor reach the great marts of commerce speculators and combinations and boards of trade, or corn exchanges fix the prices, which in most cases it is impossible for them to overcome.

These views are almost universally entertained by the farmers; they are unable to meet and consult with any effect upon their own interests, and consequently every one has to fight it out on his own hook, and of course, as in all such cases, the weakest has generally to go to the wall. Hence throughout the length and breadth of the land the necessity for forming associations for their own protection is vividly realized, and whilst at the West and many parts of the South "Granges of the Patrons of Industry" are being formed, at the North and East Farmers' Clubs and County Associations are being very numerously organized, with the preliminary arrangements for a co-operation with each other in Annual Congress or State Associations. A

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 21, 1873.

The *Financial Chronicle*, commenting on the turning ease of the money market, calls attention to two important points—the rate of all loans having dropped to 6 per cent. and national bank notes being quoted at 1 of 1 per cent. discount. The national banks sell their currency to private bankers for a discount of replacing them with greenbacks. The bankers can use the currency for remittances to the country as well as legal tenders, giving them a profit on the transaction. his influx of national bank notes is apparent vice a year. In January and July, The largo ge community having sold their crops, now egin to pay off their obligations at their cal banks or leave their surplus funds with em on deposit. The County Treasurers are this season making large collections for cal taxes, which funds, hitherto carried in se pockets of tax payers, now come into circlation, and are immediately shipped to New ork. As these boarded currency notes are pleted and paid out, they find their way to e various money centers, and, like the ibutary streams of some vast river, when ce in motion the mass in a short time begins pour itself visibly into the great monetary eservoirs.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in ew York, to-day, as furnished them by Jay ook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Even.
S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾
S. Bonds of 1862	114¼	114¾
S. Bonds of 1864	114¼	114¼
S. Bonds of 1865	114¼	114¼
S. Bonds of 1865, new	114¼	114¼
S. Bonds of 1867	115¼	115¼
S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾
...ies	112	112¼
...ew 5s	112	112¼
...10's	113¾	113¾
...rrency 6s	118	118

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth venue and Wood street, quote United States curities in New York to-day as follows:

old	113¾
...ificates of 6s of 1881	115¾
...ited States 5-20s of 1862	114¼
...ited States 5-20s of 1864	114¼
...ited States 5-20s of 1865	114¼
...ified States 10-40s	112
...ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¼
...ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¼
...ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¼
...ternal Pacifics	114

—The following case was submitted to Judge irwan, of St. Louis, for an opinion: A ships 000 barrels of flour to B, to be sold on consion, and sells to his banker his draft for 2,000 drawn against the shipment. It ccepts the draft, receives the bill of lading, nd uses the bill of lading from the bank holding he draft. Before maturity of his acceptance fails. The two following questions then rose:

First. Is the drawer liable to the bank on his ank?

Second. Is the bank in any way liable to the rawer for the loss of the proceeds of the flour in uestion?

Judge Krum says:

In answer to the first question, I state that, in r opinion the drawer of the draft is liable to the ank.

The draft is a negotiable security, and payment aving been refused by the acceptor, and due noice of non payment having been given the drawer e is charged and jendorsed with the amount of ast draft and damages under the general law mer hants.

In answer to the second question, I state that, in y opinion, the bank is in no way responsible to the rawer of the draft for the loss of the proceeds of he flour in question.

These results are implied from the transaction ee f, and in this light both parties, the drawer of he draft and the bank, must have understood the ansaction at the time it was made. No express greement or direction on the part of the drawer, hat the bank should deliver the goods to the consignee, was necessary. The suggestion that the ank was under obligation to hold the goods until he draft matured and was paid to my mind seems ngular.

The very reason why the drawer anticipated that is draft would be accepted, was that the goods hould pass into the hands of the drawee at the time f presentation of the draft for acceptance.

If a different rule from what I have stated should obtain, it seems to me it would greatly embarrass transactions of this kind. No bank or merchant would ay a time draft and take the consignment of a bill of ading of goods, if the holder of the draft is to be eld responsible for the goods, or their proceeds, the acceptance of the draft by the consignee.

—The decision of the Supreme Court of this tate in the case of Fowler vs. the First National Bank has set the banks to overhauling heir mortgage securities at a great rate. And o make "assurances doubly sure" a bill has een drawn, which will shortly be presented o the Legislature, authorizing banks to take nortgages as security for money *to be advanced.* This act of Assembly, if passed, will not, of ourse, apply to the national banks, but is intended as a precautionary measure to protect state banks and private bankers.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of he New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George T. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

	January 21, 1873.				January 22, 1873.			
	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.
...lton								
...ern Union Tel								
...ific Mail								
...ello

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The World's Exposition at Vienna—Iron Miners' Strike in Wales.

LONDON, January 21.—The World's Exhibition at Vienna will open in May. The American Commission is very active in securing space and providing accommodations for exhibitors from the United States.

There is reason to hope that the strike of iron miners in the south of Wales will soon terminate.

Proceedings in French Assembly—Union of Orleanists and Legitimists.

PARIS, January 21.—In the Assembly today, after a noisy and undignified discussion, M. Christophle's motion approving the circular of the Minister of Public Instruction on educational reform, was adopted by a vote of 420 yeas to 35 nays. The members of the Right abstained from voting, but in vain, and the vote was declared valid.

The Orleans Princes to-day, for the first time, attended mass in commemoration of the anniversary of the Expiation. Louis XVI. at the Chapel of the Expiation. The circumstance excites comment, and is regarded by some of the journals as an indication that a union of the Legitimists and Orleanists has been completed.

Personilly, Decamp and Beust, three communists under sentence of death, will be shot to-morrow morning at Satory. In the case of the other communists who have been ten other executed about the same time the President has commuted their sentence to imprisonment for life.

The court martial sitting at Algiers condemned to death eight of the perpetrators of the Palestro massacre, and sentenced thirty-seven others to various terms of imprisonment.

Prince Orloff, Russian Ambassador, has returned to Paris.

Royal Marriage Contract in Egypt.

CAIRO, January 21.—A contract of marriage between the hereditary Prince of Egypt and a daughter of Ehani Pasha was signed on the 16th instant, in the presence of the Khedive, the Cabinet, highest officials of the vice regal court and representatives of foreign powers. Each Consul received a present of a cashmere shawl and a dromedary. On the 18th there were racesand in the evening a grand ball was given. The Sultan sent congratulations and honors to the Khedive and members of his family.

Miscellaneous Despatches.

LONDON, January 21.—Prince Napoleon and his wife, Princess Clothilde, yesterday visited the Queen.

The Right Honorable Stephen Lushington, D. C. L., died yesterday.

There is special from Brussels contradicting the statement that Count Schonveloff failed in his mission to secure the co-operation of the British government in the measures contemplated by Russia in Central Asia.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 21.—The steamships City of Brooklyn and Rhine have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 21.—Consols for money 92¼a 92¾, and for account 92¾a 92⅞. American securities—5-20s of '65, 93¾; do of '67, 92¾; 10-40s 90¾; new 5s 89¾; Erie Railway 9¾. Linseed oil £33. Tallow (Petersburg) £42.

FRANKFORT, January 17.—United States bonds—5 per cent, 90.

LIVERPOOL, January 21.—Cotton steady; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 10¼d; sales 8,000 bales; of American 4,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales. Sales of cotton shipped from Savannah and Charleston during December and December 1 to 9 13-16d. Breadstuffs steady; California white wheat, average, 12s 5d@12s 7d; club 12s 10d@13s 2d; red spring 12s 6d@12s 9d; corn 25s 3d@25s 6d. Pork 92s 6d@93s. Corn 25s. Lard 38s 3d. Cheese 58s. Refined petroleum 1s 2d. Spirits petroleum 1s 2d. Tallow 42s 6d. Linseed oil £33. Rosin 7s 6d. Turpentine 35s. Clover seed 45s. Sugar firm. Coffee quiet. Rice steady. Sperm oil £92. Whale oil £38. Hops 3s 10d@4s 10d. Beef steady. Pork firm. Bacon 36s@37s. Hams 48s@50s. Lard 38s 3d@39s. Cheese 58s@59s. Tallow 42s 6d. Linseed oil £33. Rosin 7s 6d@8s. Turpentine 35s@36